Manitoba
Natural Resources

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prepared by the
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PLANNING REPORT ON NATURAL RESOURCES

R.M. of Tache

Technical Report 84-6

Preface

Municipal Councils or established Planning District Boards are charged with the responsibility for municipal land use planning and development. This document has been prepared in response to a request from the local municipal planning authority for background material on the subject of natural resources for which the Department is responsible.

This document describes the natural resources in the study area, and identifies Provincial and Departmental concerns and objectives from a land use, development planning perspective. It offers for review, policies and guidelines to remedy, mitigate or anticipate issues and land use problems.

The bases for this report are the Provincial Land Use Policies dealing with natural resources and the policies of the Department of Natural Resources.

Municipal planning is a consultative process, and the information and policies discussed in this document are offered as advice to the local authority in their land planning deliberations.

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FISHERY RESOURCES

I. INTRODUCTION/PRESENT CONDITIONS

The Seine River and the Seine River Diversion are the major waterways of interest in the R.M. of Tache (Map 1). Due to present drainage practices and development along the Seine River, this watercourse is no longer capable of supporting significant fish or fish habitat. However, the river does flow into the Red River and thus water quality is of concern. Further developments that accentuate the problems associated with further nutrient loading and siltation should be prohibited.

The Seine River Diversion supports some spring spawning activity of pike and thus adjacent land use practices that directly affect water quality should be prohibited. The diversion also flows into the Red River and thus nutrient loading and siltation has a direct impact on that fishery.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The fisheries of the Red River and Lake Winnipeg are an important provincial resource. It is essential that the water quality of tributary streams be protected from further detrimental impacts. Specifically, the fisheries concerns/objectives are to protect existing water quality associated with the Seine River and the Seine River Diversion from further nutrient loading and siltation.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

Although considerable habitat has been lost and water quality reduced, further deterioration can be avoided by applying the following guidelines:

1. Cultivation and development to the water's edge of the Seine River and the Seine River Diversion shall be prohibited. Shorelines subject to intensive use and development should be protected from excessive erosion and organic loading.

2. Enrichment of natural waters (organic loading or siltation) as a result of agricultural run-off from all lands shall be discouraged.

3. Activities that discharge pollutants shall be restricted in their location and it may be required that precautionary safeguards that mitigate the pollutant be incorporated into the development activity.

4. River and stream crossings associated with road development should be constructed with reference to the Department of Natural Resources' stream crossing guidelines to minimize damage to fish, fish habitat and water quality.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and guidelines with respect to fisheries shall be implemented as follows:

1. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by the staff of the Department of Natural Resources.

2. By public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

3. The policies should be implemented by the Board or Councils through the judicious use of restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits.

FORESTRY RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The R.M. of Tache is within the Aspen Parkland Section, Forest Management Unit 01 as defined in the Manitoba forest inventory classification system, 1980. Forest inventory on the area was completed in 1982. Both Crown land and private land forest inventory information is available and may be of benefit to landowners in the area.

As the area is in close proximity to population centres, landowners with forested land on their holdings might consider growing trees as a crop, for example, fuelwood. This is particularly true for land unsuitable for other agricultural purposes but still capable of supporting tree growth.

While trees and forests have value as a renewable cash crop, their presence is valuable in other ways. These include control of precipitation run-off and retarding snow melt to lessen flood risk; erosion control both water and wind; a habitat for wildlife; and, recreation opportunities for people. Furthermore, forest harvesting operations can be done in a manner that will enhance all forest values; however, it is essential that fire be kept out and destructive grazing be avoided.

Dutch Elm Disease is a destructive disease which is prevalent in Manitoba and efforts are being made to control it. Any evidence of the disease on elms anywhere, as indicated by wilting and yellowing of even a single branch, should be reported to the nearest Natural Resources office or telephone 945-7866 in Winnipeg.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Principal Objective:

To effectively manage and protect forested lands, and to maintain and enhance the overall benefits accruing from the forest resource.

Specific Objectives:

1. To sustain the integrity of the forest land base in Manitoba and to maintain the forest resource in a healthy and productive state.

2. To encourage responsible use and husbandry of the forest resource, to obtain maximum achievable net benefits including employment and recreation opportunities, sound land use practices and soil conservation.

3. To assist in the creation and sustenance of self-supporting industries by providing appropriate tenure and access to a forest resource managed under sustained yield practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

The general policy applying to forests on Crown land will be to improve sustained yield and intensive management practices beginning with the more productive and accessible forest sites in the Province as economic conditions and funding support permits.

The general policy applying to forests on private land will be to encourage efficient and effective utilization of these timber resources as cash crops, and as a soil conservation land use technique for controlling erosion, etc.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The objectives and policies as outlined shall be addressed and implemented as follows:

1. By the Board and/or councils through the judicious use of restrictive zoning by-laws, subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits which recognize the intent of the concerns and objectives identified.

2. By encouraging good forest management practices on all forested land.

3. By maintaining the integrity of the forest land base.

4. By assistance and advice on conservation practices by staff of the Department of Natural Resources and by public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

OUTDOOR RECREATION

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

Overall, the R.M. of Tache has a low capability for outdoor recreation according to the Canada Land Inventory. All of the area is Class 6. Specific opportunities are, however, important and of local interest. The interesting and historic patterns of land survey, as reflected in the long-lot system and the historic Dawson Trail provide an interesting opportunity for travelling and viewing; one of the most important recreation activities in Manitoba. The Seine River also provides recreation opportunities and a visual break from the flat prairie landscape.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The future development of the R.M. of Tache should consider the potential and existing use of the area for outdoor recreation, the maintenance or enhancement of environmental quality and the prevention of conflicts with outdoor recreation use. In this respect the Seine River and the historic and cultural attractions of the community dominate. Recognition of the significance of these resources is important.

The following identifies specific concerns:

1. The outdoor recreation opportunities offered by the Seine River shall be identified and safeguarded;

2. The long-lot pattern of land holdings and the Dawson Trail should be recognized for their historic and cultural importance.

3. The Seine River and adjacent areas should be afforded protection from adjacent uses which would diminish or endanger the outdoor recreation opportunities;

4. The right of public access to outdoor recreation opportunities shall be ensured;

5. The Municipality must ensure, to the degree possible, that residents will continue to have a choice of alternative outdoor recreation opportunities.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. The Seine River should be defined and the outdoor recreation opportunities provided proper recognition. A minimum setback distance of 50 meters is suggested but this should be increased to reflect the local conditions and needs.

2. Land and soil practices which endanger or degrade the outdoor recreation opportunities and the quality of the environment shall be prohibited.

3. Permanent residential development may not be supportive of outdoor recreation activities and it may be desirable to restrict these developments.

4. The public right of access to important outdoor recreation areas shall be maintained or improved.

5. In order to maintain the visual qualities of the Seine River, from an outdoor recreation perspective, no structures or facilities, other than those related to farm operations, should be located within 50 metres of the riverbank.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The policy objectives can be achieved by means of zoning by-laws, conditions of subdivision approval and development and building permits.

WATER RESOURCES: GROUNDWATER

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

Groundwater is readily available throughout the Rural Municipality except for a two to three kilometre wide zone along the eastern end of it. The hydrogeological setting of the district is depicted in Figure 1. The groundwater resources are adequate for existing development and moderate new development.

Almost the whole Municipality is underlain by a carbonate rock (limestone and dolostone) aquifer that, in turn, is underlain by a sandstone aquifer (Maps 2 and 3). Sand and gravel deposits form the most common aquifers in the narrow zone east of the carbonate rock and sandstone aquifers (Map 3). Sand and gravel aquifers are also common in the upland area in the eastern part of the Municipality.

Groundwater quality in the district ranges from fair to excellent and, in general, it is better in the eastern part than in the western part of it. Fairly extensive surface and near surface sand and gravel areas exist in the eastern part of the district. Aquifer pollution by infiltration from surface may occur in these areas and therefore they are classified as groundwater pollution hazard areas (Map 4).

A small flowing well area exists east of Highway No. 12 at the base of the upland (Map 4).

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

The total groundwater supply in the Municipality is adequate for present requirements and for moderate future development. Groundwater is the principal source of water supply for domestic, farm and other requirements. In the western and central parts of the Municipality the main aquifer developed for water supply is overlain by sufficiently thick low permeability surficial deposits to prevent pollution of the aquifer. In several areas in the eastern part shallow surficial sand and gravel aquifers subject to pollution may exist. Hence the overall concern is groundwater resource management and protection to assure adequate supplies for existing users and for potential development. Flowing well conditions may exist in a small area in the central part of the Municipality; uncontrolled discharge from wells in these areas could cause drainage and foundation problems.

Objectives

1. To manage the aquifers in a manner that would not deprive existing users of their water supply and would not have a detrimental effect on groundwater potential in the Municipality.

2. To maintain groundwater withdrawal within acceptable limits.

3. To prevent aquifer pollution.

4. To prevent the problems caused by uncontrolled discharge from flowing wells.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

1. Intensive development (subdivisions) and high capacity wells should be permitted only in areas where they will not cause a reduction in water supply for existing users.

2. In areas where the groundwater level is above or near ground level, wells should be constructed in manner that would facilitate control of discharge.

3. Wells should be installed in a manner that would not have a detrimental effect on aquifers.

4. Activities that may cause pollution under normal operating conditions or by accident should not be permitted in the groundwater pollution hazard areas unless it can be proven by an adquate field investigation that the proposed activities will not cause pollution of existing or potential groundwater supplies in the area.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

1. Aquifer management is implemented by the Water Resources Branch of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources under the provisions of the Groundwater and Water Well Act and the Water Rights Act.

2. Well construction in respect to prevention of detrimental effects on aquifers is regulated by the Water Resources Branch of the Manitoba Department of Natural Resources under the provisions of the regulations made under the Groundwater and Water Well Act.

3. Aquifer pollution prevention is implemented by the Environmental Control Services of the Department of Environment and Workplace Safety and Health.

4. The Municipality may pass by-laws for regulating construction, closing and operating a flowing well under the provisions of the Municipal Act.

WATER RESOURCES: SURFACE WATER

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTION

The largest part of the R.M. of Tache is in the Seine River drainage basin. The Seine flows westerly through the western part of the Municipality. Lands in the southwestern corner are in the Seine River Diversion and Manning Canal watershed while the most eastern lands are in the Cook's Creek and Brokenhead River systems. (Map 5)

On the lands west of PTH No. 12, an extensive network of agricultural drains has been constructed. As a whole the system functions well, but there are some flooding problems along the Fish Creek Drain and in the upper reaches of the Youville Drain. The problems on the Youville are mostly the result of flowing wells in the Blumenort area which cause icing problems. The Village of Landmark has suffered serious drainage problems, but these should be largely alleviated by improvements being carried out on a drain, one mile east of the village, and by proper lot grading.

In the area east of PTH No. 12, the drainage system is much more limited. A large portion of these lands are unsuitable for development.

In general it must be realized that rural drainage systems have been designed to provide a level of drainage compatible with agricultural land use. In planning for more intensive land uses, care should be taken to ensure that location and lot grading are such that development will be protected should the capacity of drains be exceeded.

Spring flooding occurs along the Seine River, but is confined primarily to the meander plain of the River. Flood risk mapping has been completed for the Village of Lorette under the Canada-Manitoba Flood Damage Reduction Program. The maps show areas unsuitable for development and areas where floodproofing is needed. Along the remaining reaches of the River proposed developments must be analyzed on an individual basis.

Waterways identified as "Provincial Waterways", totalling approximately 28 miles (45km), are under the jurisdiction of the Province; those within the Cook's Creek Watershed Conservation District are under the jurisdiction of the District. The remainder are the responsibility of the Municipality.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

If development or other unsuitable land uses occur in hazardous areas, this may lead to acceleration of environmental damages, interference with natural processes, public expenditures for remedial works or assistance, waste of resources and personal loss and hardship. Therefore, the following objectives are established:

1. To minimize personal hardship and inconvenience and adverse affects on public health and loss of life;

2. To minimize property damage and public expenditures for relief or protection in areas subject to flooding, water erosion, wind erosion, bank instability, landslide or subsidence;

3. To restrict activities which would accelerate or promote damages arising from causes such as erosion or bank instability;

4. To acquire access to all waterways in order to carry out public work projects when required;

5. To maintain the natural capacity of the streams to convey flood flow;

6. To encourage the preservation of natural vegetation along the banks of waterways.

III. POLICIES

1. Council will support the policies and programs of the Cook's Creek Conservation District regarding water and related resources within the District boundaries.

2. Development in areas which, in the opinion of Council, may be subject to hazards such as flooding, erosion or bank instability shall generally be limited to agricultural uses or open space uses. Under special economic or social circumstances Council may permit more intensive development if the hazard is eliminated or protected against. Development in these hazardous areas shall be subject to the following requirements:

   a) If the land is subject to flooding all permanent structures shall be located on land which has been raised by fill to an elevation at least 0.6 meters above the 100 year flood level.

   b) Land which may be eroded away within a period of 50 years shall be excluded from development unless it is demonstrated, to the satisfaction of Council, that the erosion process has been halted.

   c) Development shall not be permitted on lands subject to bank instability, landslides or subsidence.

   d) All structures and services shall be protected against damage and shall be functional under hazard conditions.

3. Notwithstanding (2) development will not be permitted if, as a result of the development:

   a) There is an added risk to life or safety, or

   b) Water flow, flow velocities or stages are adversely altered, obstructed or increased.

4. Activities such as dumping, excavation, clearing, cultivation, or excessive grazing which would accelerate or promote dangerous erosion or bank instability will be prohibited.

5. In areas where the specific hazard has not been defined, permanent structures shall be set back from all waterways a distance of at least 10 times the height of the bank above channel grade or 60 metres whichever is greater unless an engineering investigation shows that these limits may be reduced.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

The policies shall be implemented by means of, variously, zoning by-laws, conditions of subdivision approval, the issuance of development permits and building permits, development agreements and such programs as are determined from time to time by Council to be necessary and not in conflict with the provisions of any part of the Plan.

WILDLIFE RESOURCES

I. PRESENT CONDITIONS/INTRODUCTIONS

The R.M. of Tache is located in the Manitoba lowlands physiographic region. These relatively flat lands are characterized with surface sediments of fertile lacustrines, outwash, eolian, and glacial till deposits. Surface vegetation varies from predominantly cleared agricultural lands in the west to an interspersion of wooded upland habitat and agricultural areas in the east.

Important areas for wildlife in the R.M. include all wooded portions of private and Crown land, grassland areas, river corridors and wetlands. These areas support populations of white-tailed deer, upland game such as ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, grey partridge, and many species of waterfowl. The wooded portions in the eastern half of the area are particularly important to deer. Much of the area has been severely impacted by modern agricultural practices which have resulted in a mono-cultural environment. The diversity and abundance of wildlife have been reduced due to these farming practices.

White-tailed Deer

The majority of lands within the R.M. have low capabilities for deer, however, those areas with a Class 3 rating (Map 1) have very slight limitations to the production of deer. These areas are considered important to deer. The wooded habitats provided in the eastern parts of the R.M. have significant deer concentrations as indicated by past aerial surveys.

Furbearers

The area also provides habitat for numerous furbearing animals such as red fox, coyote, beaver, mink, muskrat, raccoon and others of less economic importance. Use of these species is in the form of trapping and recreational hunting. The R.M. is in the "Open Trapping Area" which permits anyone in possession of a valid trapping licence to operate within the trapping seasons, providing the person has landowner permission. Good opportunities for hunting and trapping furbearers are provided in the area.

Waterfowl

Waterfowl capabilities are low with exceptions of waterfowl production in river corridors, dugouts, and natural wetlands. However, water is not the only major component of waterfowl habitat; grass and shrub cover are equally important for nesting waterfowl. Without these undisturbed sites for nesting, the water is of little value. The lack or absence of nesting cover and pond waters for brood rearing limits the productive capability of the area.

Upland Game

Ruffed grouse, sharp-tailed grouse, and grey (Hungarian) partridge are common in the area. Ruffed grouse are dependent on mature woodlands. Sharp-tailed grouse are also common throughout the area. Sharp-tails

depend on a combination of upland grassy willow areas, and mature hardwood bluffs. The grey partridge are associated with agricultural lands and require grasslands or shelter belts in close proximity to cereal stubble.

Non-Game Species

There are also numerous non-game species which include hawks, owls, many other birds, and mammals. These comprise an important component of the overall wildlife status within the Rural Municipality of Tache.

II. CONCERNS/OBJECTIVES

Maintenance of wildlife populations within the R.M. is primarily dependent on habitat. The loss of existing habitat on private and Crown land will have direct impacts on both the numbers and variety of wildlife species. Concern for habitat loss is most acute in areas of extensive agriculture development. The advancement of agriculture in areas important to wildlife is a concern in maintaining wildlife within the R.M. Additional wildlife concerns include the use of pesticides and herbicides, crop depredation, and the illegal harvest of game.

Policy Directives of the Department of Natural Resources to the Wildlife Branch provide further guidance in planning for the Province's Wildlife Resources. The following is the present policy of the Department respecting wildlife:

1. It is incumbent upon the government, as the resource steward, to ensure that appropriate use is made of wildlife and that the resource is passed on to future Manitobans in at least as vigorous a state as it was received by our generation.

2. The overriding consideration is to ensure that wildlife populations are protected from severe damage, and that, subject to the effects of natural environmental changes, and of approved man-made environmental changes, viable populations are maintained. Numbers are not to be permitted to decline to levels where recovery is doubtful.

Given these considerations, the following wildlife concerns and issues are apparent for the R.M. of Tache:

White-tailed Deer

In order to maintain present deer populations it is important that land clearing and agricultural development do not completely eliminate the wooded portions of the R.M. Indiscriminate clearing of wooded lands in the eastern parts of the R.M. will lead to a direct reduction in deer numbers. Present land use restriction on Crown lands are designed to ensure that at least a minimum amount of wildlife habitat is maintained. If development is limited to this standard then deer in the area will not be impacted as severely as would occur with total land development. Clearing within the R.M. can, in fact, have positive impacts to deer. However, this is only possible when wise land use policies are carried out.

Limited clearing in mature wooded areas can serve to enhance white-tailed deer habitat. Important wintering areas should be maintained in their natural state as to reduce winter mortality of this species.

Intensive cattle grazing in Class 3 areas during summer and fall will reduce the carrying capacity significantly. Cattle grazing should not occur in these areas (Map 1).

Furbearers

Coyote and fox cause damage to property in the form of predation on farmers' livestock. Problems such as these are offset by the significant return from high priced furs in recent years and the positive benefits received by their role in the control of rodents. Beavers can cause damage to property through local damming, flooding, and tree cutting activities. Beavers are harvested annually by local landowners and open area trappers.

Waterfowl

Waterfowl capabilities in the area are limited. However, waterfowl production does occur along the Seine River, in farmers dugouts, and in natural wetlands. Protection of water sources within the R.M. and nesting cover for waterfowl, are important to nesting ducks. Areas of undisturbed grass and legume mixtures adjacent to wetlands are considered ideal for waterfowl. Early nesting species such as mallard and pintail require old, or previous year growth for nesting cover. Because these species have been declining over the years, it is very important to maintain quality nesting cover within the Municipality.

Upland Game

Ruffed grouse are dependent on the maintenance of mature woodlands within the area. Older stands of aspen are of particular importance to this species during the winter months. The clearing of large sections of the mature wooded component of the area may effectively eradicate this species.

Extremely important to the maintenance of sharp-tailed grouse and grey partridge are areas of grassy or open habitats. Drainage ditches, road allowances, and haylands should not be mowed or burned extensively at least until July 15th. This will enhance the nesting success of grouse within the Municipality.

Non-Game Species

Passerine (song) birds, as well as other birds have significant impacts upon insects which cause damage to agricultural crops. One need only observe the gulls often seen foraging behind farmers cultivating their fields. Habitat, both wooded and grassland, should be maintained for the many non-game species.

Some non-game species have become pests, with blackbirds in particular causing damage to certain crops. Programs of control and compensation mutually acceptable to both landowner and taxpayer must be implemented.

It is important to recognize that more and more people are becoming interested in non-game species and particularly birds. Some studies have indicated that the average person interested in non-game spends more money related to their hobby than the average hunter does. Significant economic benefits may be available in the service of this group of people.

Objectives

The following objectives should serve as a guide in land use planning for areas affecting wildlife. These objectives are:

1. To maintain levels of each species at present levels through the maintenance of proper habitat conditions for all species. No species presently found within the Municipality should be reduced to the point where the species may be exterminated.

2. To encourage wildlife habitat maintenance on private lands.

3. To encourage education regarding the value of wildlife and wildlife habitat.

4. To minimize depredation within the Municipality and to retain marshes for the production of furbearers in particular.

5. To promote communication and co-operation between private landowners, all groups and individuals interested in use of the resource, local government, and the Department of Natural Resources so as to achieve high standards of conservation practices.

III. POLICIES/GUIDELINES

In order to achieve the stated objectives, the following policies shall be applied in order to promote the maintenance and proper use of wildlife resources of the Municipality:

1. Significant deer wintering areas should be afforded protection as follows:

   a) Erosion prone lands shall be left in a natural state. Use of these areas shall be such that no substantial harm is done to wintering deer habitat.

   b) Agricultural lot sizes of between 80 to 160 acres and agro-residential family splits are considered appropriate.

   c) Farming practices which minimize soil erosion shall be encouraged.

   d) A minimum of 25 percent of each quarter section should be maintained in natural woody vegetation, being as interspersed as possible with cultivated land.

2. Drainage of remaining wetlands shall not be permitted. Grazing in the immediate vicinity of rivers, streams and creeks shall be discouraged. Indiscriminate burning of nesting cover shall be discouraged. Methods of land use which minimize agricultural impact upon nesting birds shall be encouraged.

3. Windbreaks, hedgerows, drainage ditches, road allowances, small blocks of wooded cover, rivers and streams are the primary habitat left in areas where there is intensive cultivation. These areas shall be maintained for the production of wildlife.

4. Landowners subject to crop depredation or having other wildlife-related complaints shall be encouraged to seek advice and assistance from the Department of Natural Resources in an effort to mitigate damage and costs. The best possible plan to alleviate waterfowl depredation shall be given full support.

5. Areas important to threatened, rare or endangered wildlife species shall be recognized and protected.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION

These objectives and policies should be implemented as follows:

1. Consultation on conservation practices with staff of the Department of Natural Resources.

2. Public and private co-operation through management and development agreements.

3. Adoption of zoning by-laws consistent with these policies.

4. Through subdivision control procedures and the issuance of development permits where appropriate.

5. Consultation with the Department of Natural Resources with regards to the needs and problems as perceived by the people.

CROWN LANDS

INTRODUCTION

This section describes the Crown lands in the R.M. of Tache, providing an inventory of Crown lands and present commitments. Additionally, this section will discuss the authority for Crown lands, the legal aspects thereof and the planning and administration of Crown land.

DEFINITION

Crown land, for the purposes of this section, is defined as all land under Order-in-Council designated as; Provincial Park, Provincial Forest, Ecological Reserve, Wildlife Management Area, and Community Pasture, plus all other land administered by the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Agriculture under 'The Crown Lands Act'. In addition, all water bodies, streams, rivers, and creeks are considered Crown lands except where original title has confirmed the lake bed or stream bed to an individual.

ACTS AFFECTING CROWN LANDS

There are a variety of acts which affect the administration and management of Crown lands. For the purposes here, the principal acts which govern use and management of these lands are:

1. The Crown Lands Act,
2. The Fisheries Act,
3. The Forest Act,
4. The Provincial Park Lands Act,
5. The Water Power Act,
6. The Rivers and Streams Act,
7. The Wildlife Act, and
8. The Water Resources Administration Act.

MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF CROWN LAND

The actual management and administration of Crown land is split between two Departments of Government, the Departments of Natural Resources and Agriculture. The Agricultural Crown Lands Branch has been assigned the functions and related administration pertaining to the issuance of agricultural leases and permits of occupation or use of those Crown lands which are designated by the Minister of Natural Resources as:

1. primarily agricultural lands, and

2. designated as multiple use lands which may only be used for agricultural purposes on an interim or secondary use basis, subject to specific conditions and covenants required by other resource users.

The principle responsibility for Crown land remains with the Department of Natural Resources, which administers The Crown Lands Act excepting those specific sections under the responsibility of the Minister of Agriculture.

The Minister of Natural Resources is responsible for administration, direction and control of the surveys of Crown lands. Survey monuments defining Township, Section and Quarter Section corners have been established throughout the Municipality.

The protection of the township survey fabric, the primary function of which is to support the transferring of rights in land via The Real Property Act or The Crown Lands Act, is essential to efficient and effective land administration. No system, purporting to give evidence of the ownership of land is complete if one cannot determine what land is being conveyed or where its boundaries are located. Boundaries, once defined, are a matter of law and the survey monument is the vital link between the ground and the administrative record.

CROWN LAND CLASSIFICATION AND PLANNING

Crown land is exempt from The Planning Act and is under the jurisdiction of the Manitoba Government as governed by the various acts of the Legislature mentioned above.

The classifying to use of Crown land in the southern portion of the Province is the responsibility of the Crown Land Classification Committee, (CLCC). This is an interdepartmental Committee with representation from the Departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs. The CLCC reports to and receives their direction from the Provincial Land Use Committee of Cabinet.

In carrying out this responsibility, the CLCC has established Bloc Planning Committees (BPCs). These BPCs have regional representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Municipal Affairs. The BPCs provide field recommendations, in effect, providing to the CLCC preliminary land use plans for their consideration of Crown lands. They are not, however, final plans. The Crown Land Classification Committee requires that all such plans must be reviewed and commented on by Local Councils and/or Planning District Boards. It is only after such review and appropriate adjustment if necessary, that a final Crown land plan is prepared.

INVENTORY

In the Rural Municipality there are approximately 3,395 hectares of Crown land (Map 6, Table 1), representing approximately 5.8 percent of the land base in the Municipality.

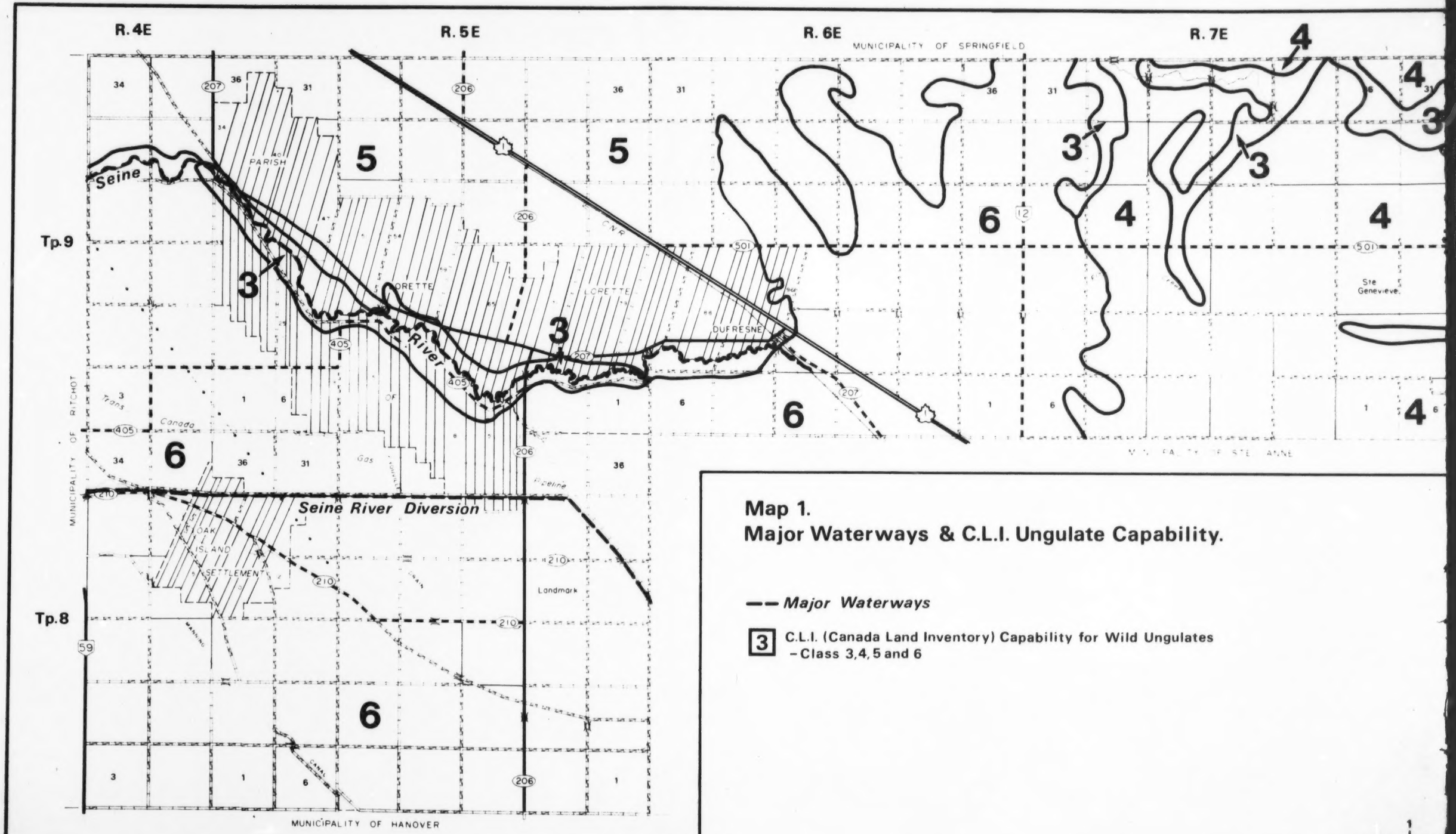
PRESENT COMMITMENTS

In the Rural Municipality the major commitments of Crown land are to agricultural use via leases and permits.

However, it must be noted that the commitment of Crown land is a dynamic process with leases and permits being issued, expiring, being renewed, cancelled and dropped. This occurrence is a day-to-day administrative process being actioned by various Departments of Government.

Table 1. Provincial Crown Land and Crown Land Commitments in the Rm. of Tache (June, 1984)

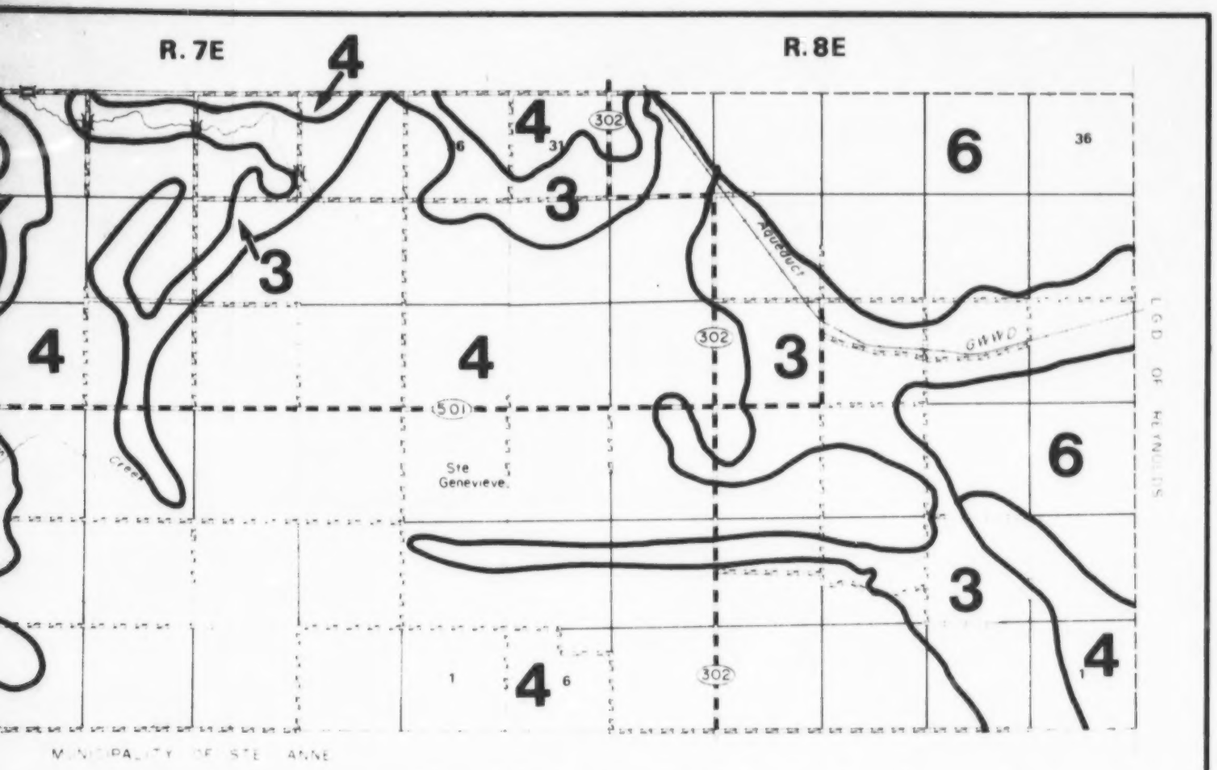
Commitment	Number	Area	
		hectares	(acres)
Forage Lease	11	681	(1,684)
Renewable Hay Permit	1	52	(116)
Mineral Leases	-	906	(2,240)
Total Provincial Crown Lands	-	3,395	(8,390)



Map 1.
Major Waterways & C.L.I. Ungulate Capability.

—— Major Waterways

3 C.L.I. (Canada Land Inventory) Capability for Wild Ungulates – Class 3,4,5 and 6



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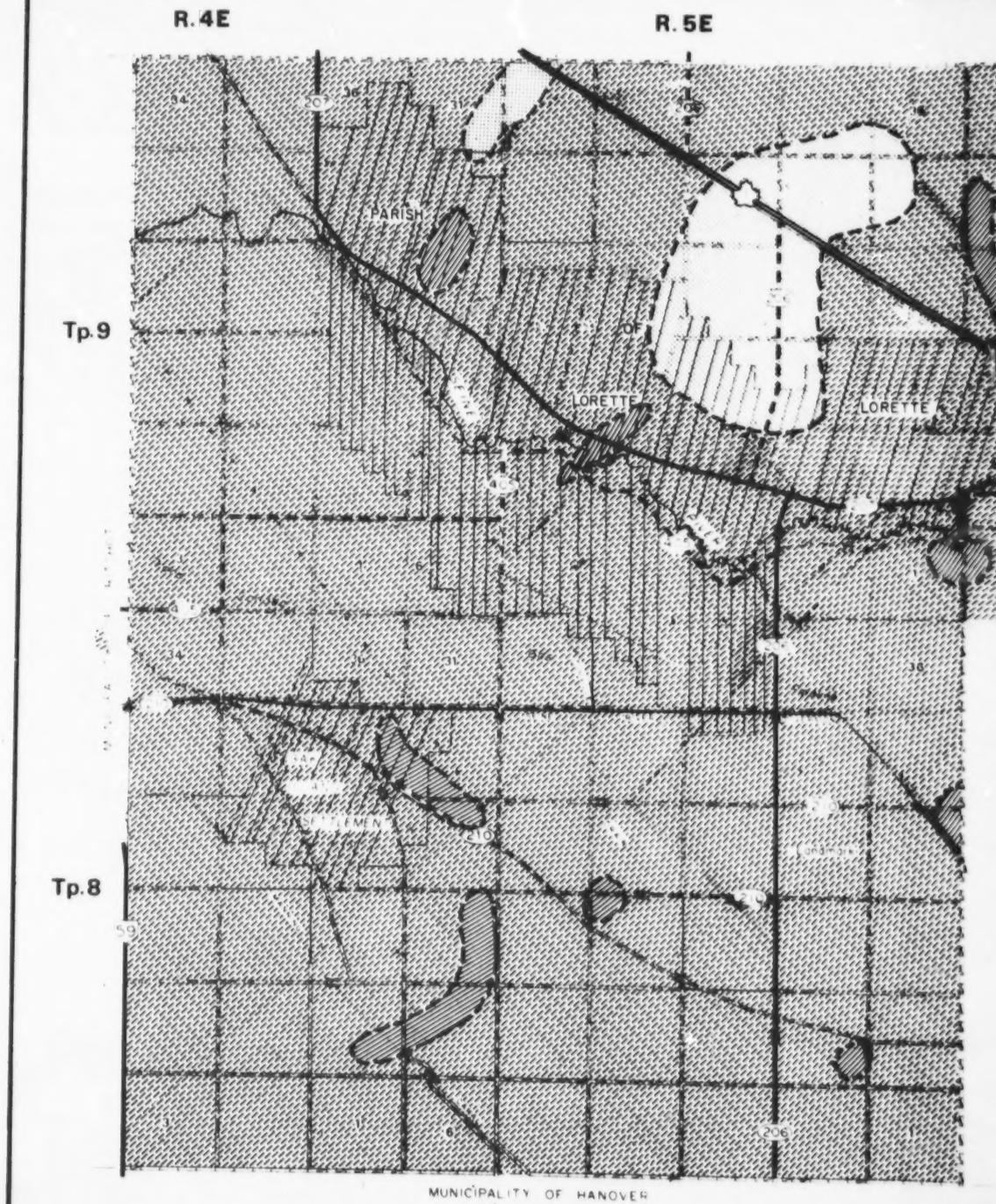
R.M. OF TACHE

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 km



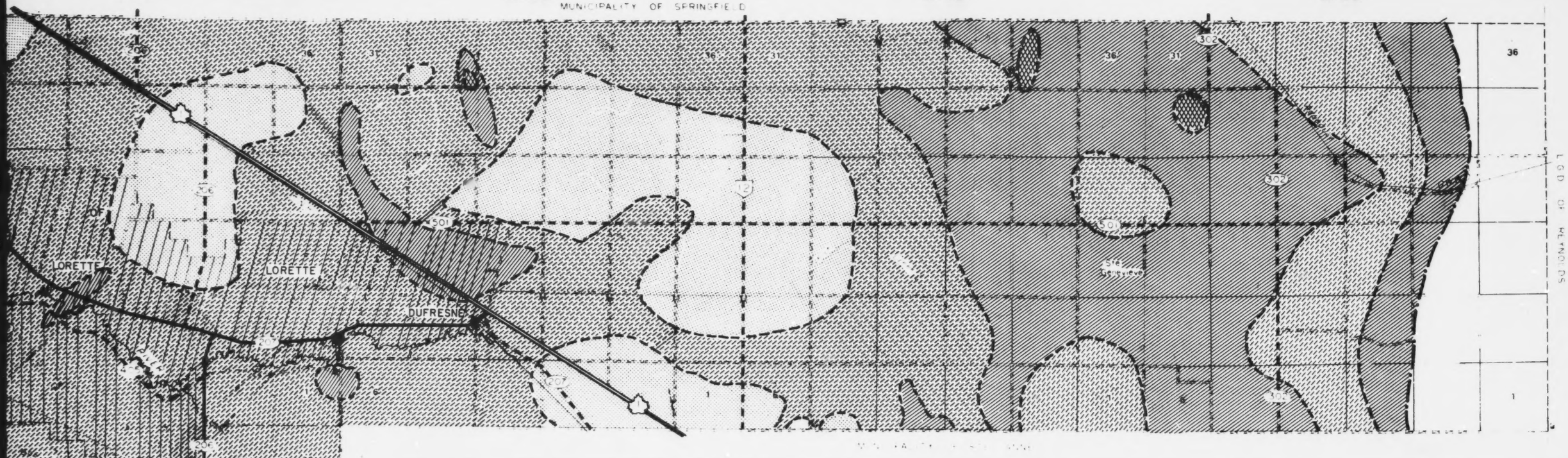
R. 5E

R. 6E

R. 7E

R. 8E

MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD



TY OF HANOVER

LEGEND

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF CARBONATE ROCK AQUIFER

DEPTH TO THE CARBONATE ROCK AQUIFER

- 10 – 20 METRES
- 20 – 30 METRES
- 30 – 40 METRES
- 40 – 50 METRES

SCALE IN MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5

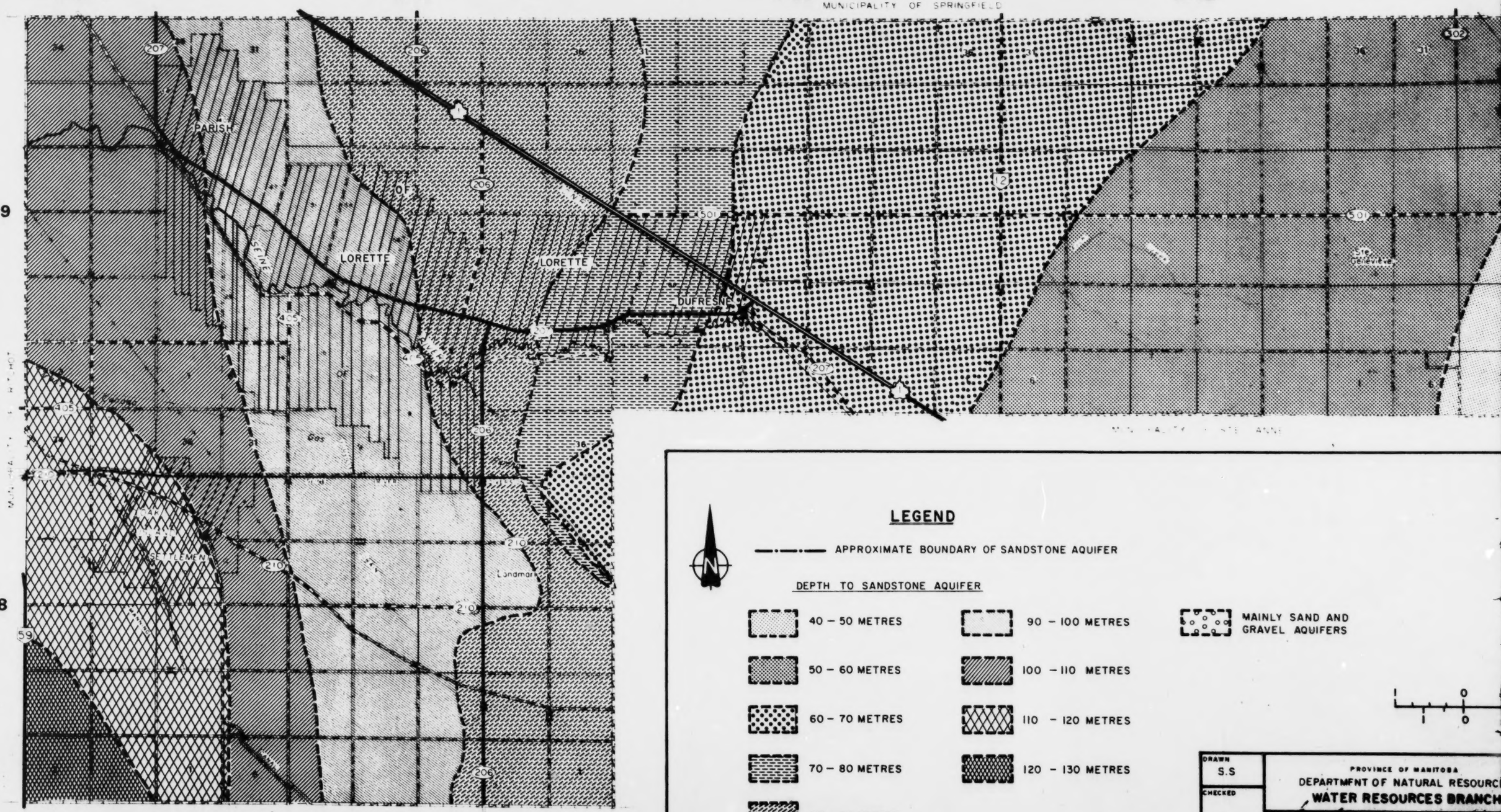
SCALE IN KILOMETRES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

DRAWN S.S	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WATER RESOURCES BRANCH		R.M. OF TACHE
CHECKED			MAP 2. DEPTH TO THE CARBONATE ROCK AQUIFER
PREPARED M.RUTULIS	SUBMITTED	APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN / DATE 84 07 18 / SHEET 2 OF 4 / FILE NO. 10-1-7-1227

R.4E R.5E R.6E R.7E

Tp.9

Tp.8



LEGEND

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF SANDSTONE AQUIFER

DEPTH TO SANDSTONE AQUIFER

- 40 – 50 METRES
- 50 – 60 METRES
- 60 – 70 METRES
- 70 – 80 METRES
- 80 – 90 METRES
- 90 – 100 METRES
- 100 – 110 METRES
- 110 – 120 METRES
- 120 – 130 METRES
- MAINLY SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS

1 0 1 0

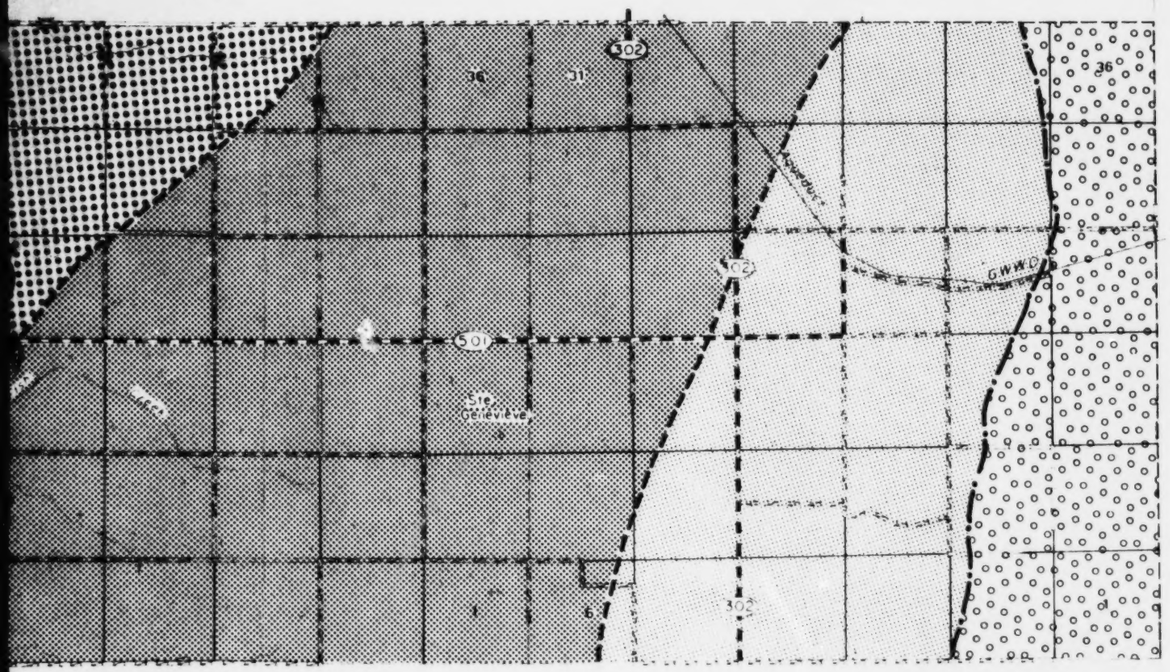
DRAWN S.S
CHECKED
PREPARED M.RUTULIS

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
WATER RESOURCES BRANCH

SUBMITTED
APPROVED

R.7E

R.8E



MUNICIPALITY OF STE. ANNE

QUIFER

D METRES

MAINLY SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS

D METRES

D METRES

D METRES

SCALE IN MILES

1 0 1 2 3 4 5

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

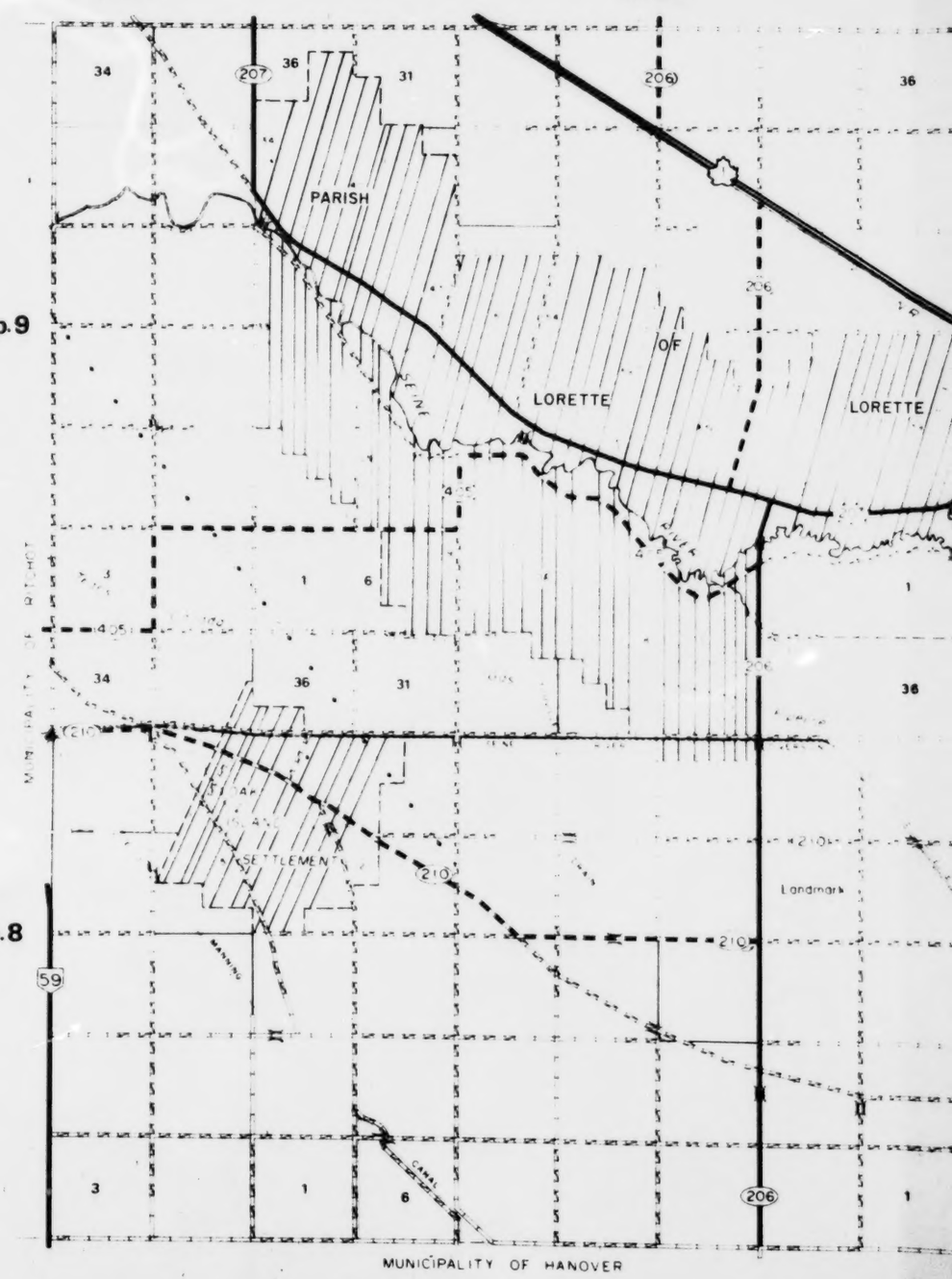
SCALE IN KILOMETRES

DRAWN S.S	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WATER RESOURCES BRANCH	R.M. OF TACHE MAP 3. DEPTH TO THE SANDSTONE AQUIFER		
CHECKED				
PREPARED M.RUTULIS	SUBMITTED J. Brass	APPROVED R. Bowen	SCALE AS SHOWN / DATE 84 07 17 / SHEET 3 OF 4	FILE NO. 10-1-7-1227

R.4E

R.5E

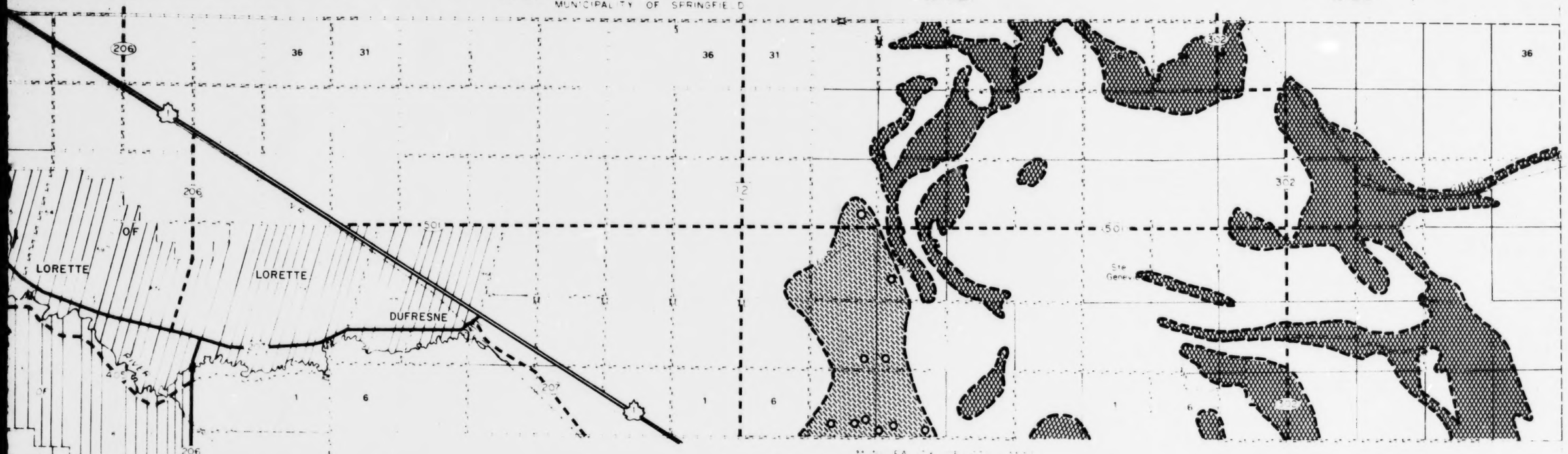
Tp.9



MUNICIPALITY OF HANOVER

R.5E R.6E R.7E R.8E

MUNICIPALITY OF SPRINGFIELD



LEGEND

O FLOWING WELL, LOCATION APPROXIMATE WITHIN QUARTER SECTION

FLOWING WELL AREA: WATER LEVELS IN WELLS ABOVE OR NEAR GROUND LEVEL

GROUNWATER POLLUTION HAZARD AREA

REFERENCE: MANITOBA SOIL SURVEY, 1953
SOIL REPORT Nº.5.

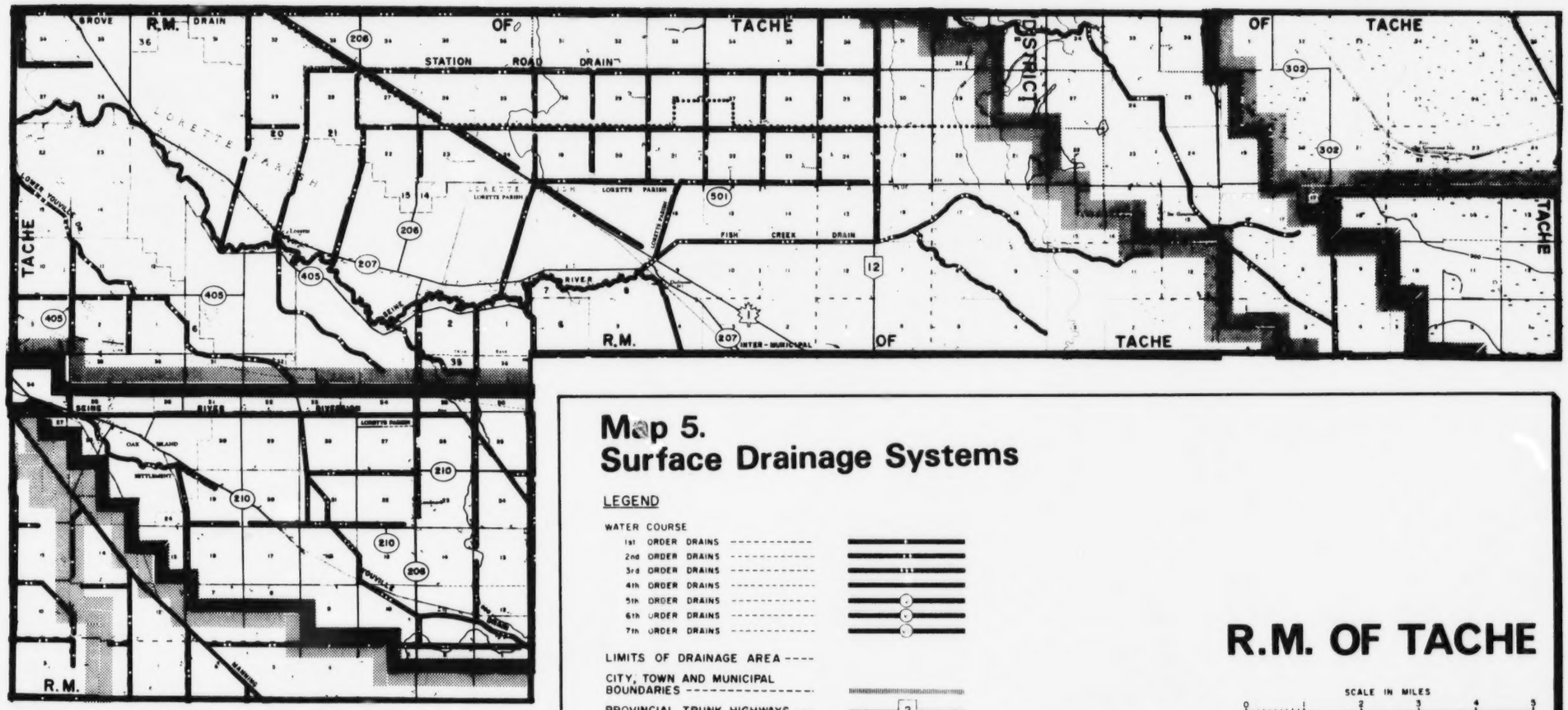
SCALE IN MILES
1 0 1 2 3 4 5
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
SCALE IN KILOMETRES

DRAWN S.S	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WATER RESOURCES BRANCH		R.M. OF TACHE
CHECKED			MAP 4. FLOWING WELL AND GROUNDWATER POLLUTION HAZARD AREAS
PREPARED M.RUTULIS	SUPERVISED L. Gray	APPROVED K Fowler	SCALE AS SHOWN / DATE 84 07 18 / SHEET 4 OF 4 / FILE NO 10-1-7-1227

RGE. 4E. RGE. 5 E. RGE. 6 E. RGE. 7 E. RGE. 8E.

TWP. 9

TWP. 8



Map 5.
Surface Drainage Systems

LEGEND

WATER COURSE
- 1st ORDER DRAINS
- 2nd ORDER DRAINS
- 3rd ORDER DRAINS
- 4th ORDER DRAINS
- 5th ORDER DRAINS
- 6th ORDER DRAINS
- 7th ORDER DRAINS

LIMITS OF DRAINAGE AREA

CITY, TOWN AND MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES

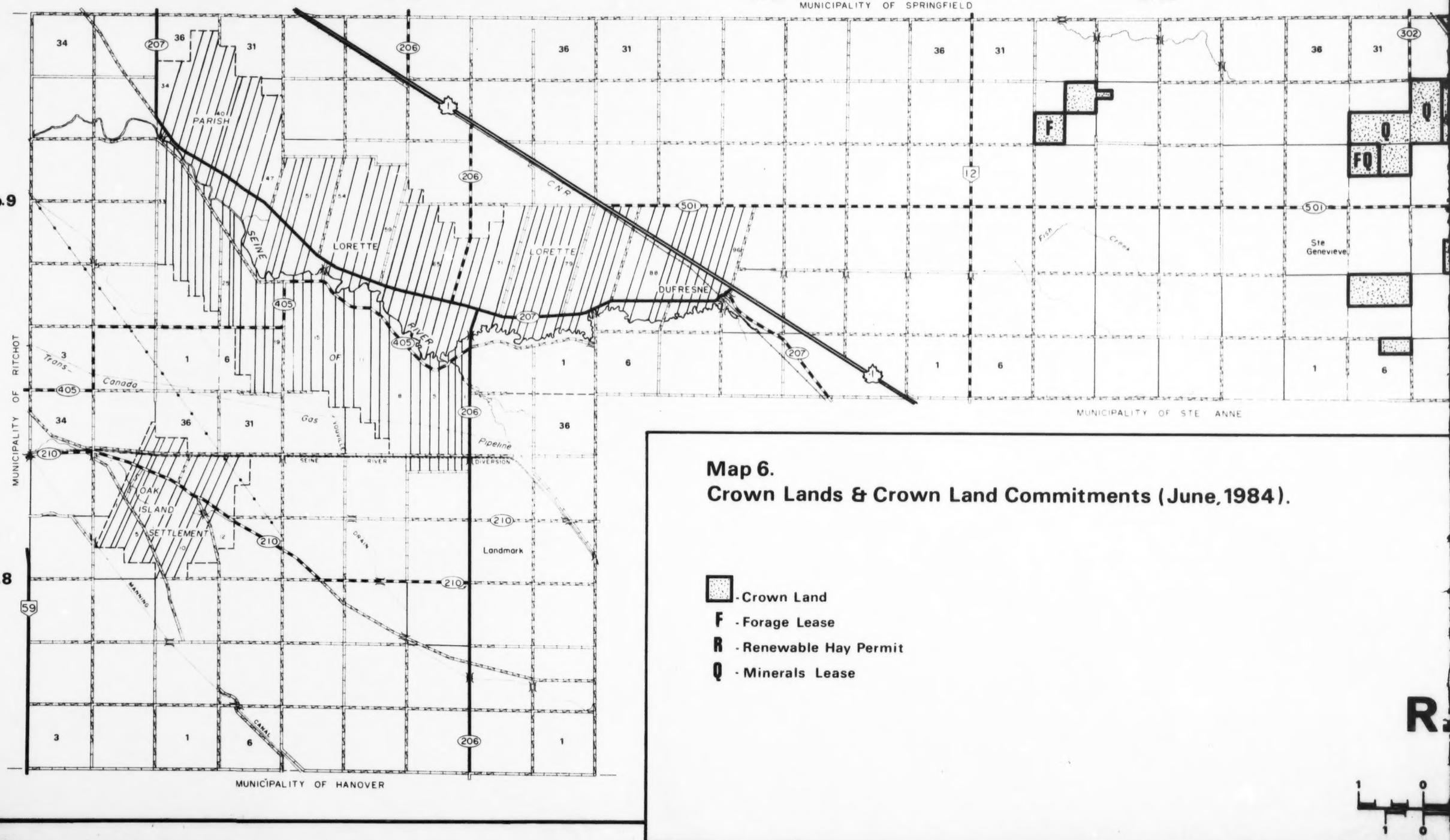
PROVINCIAL TRUNK HIGHWAYS (2)

PROVINCIAL ROADS (513)

R.M. OF TACHE

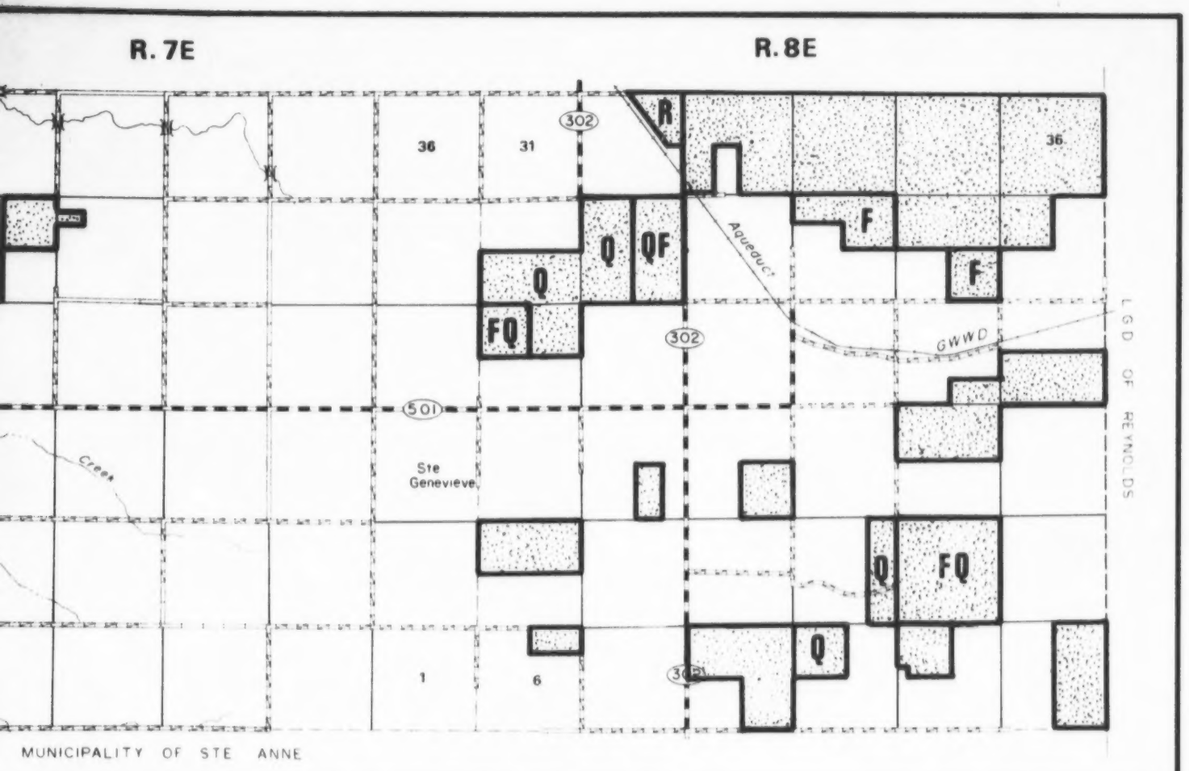
SCALE IN MILES 0 1 2 3 4 5

SCALE IN KILOMETRES 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8



Map 6.
Crown Lands & Crown Land Commitments (June, 1984).

- Crown Land
- **F** - Forage Lease
- **R** - Renewable Hay Permit
- **Q** - Minerals Lease

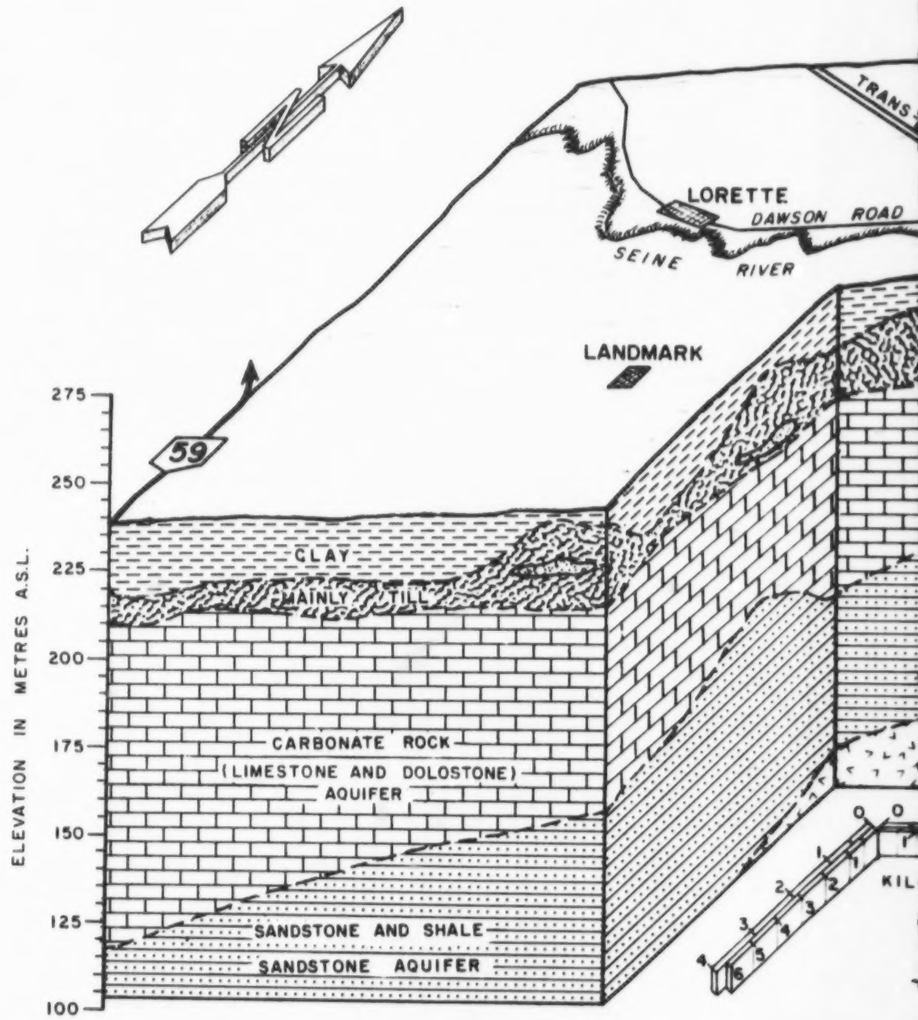


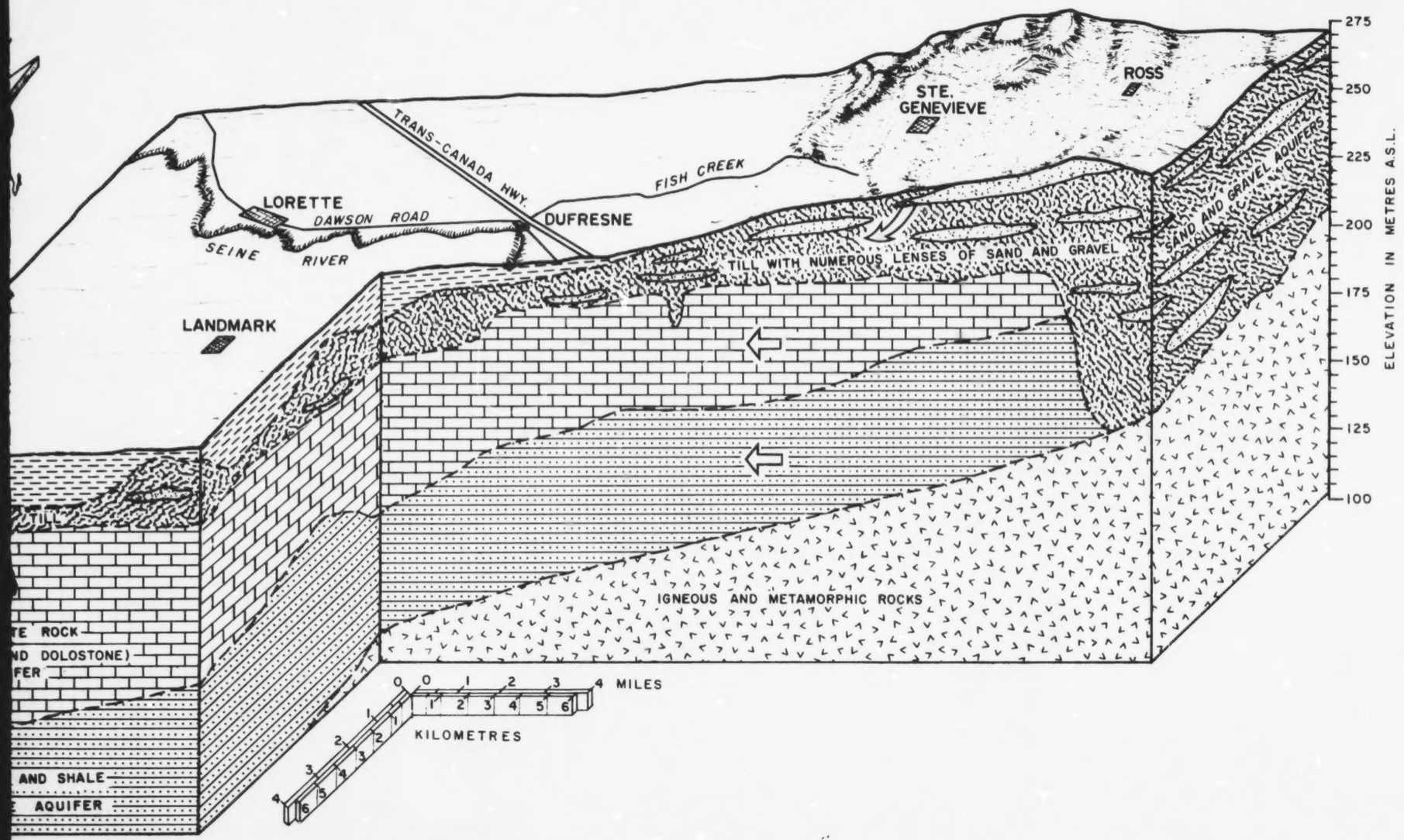
nitments (June, 1984).

R.M. OF TACHE

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 mi.

1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 km





DRAWN F. R.	PROVINCE OF MANITOBA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES WATER RESOURCES BRANCH	R. M. OF TACHE
CHECKED		FIG.1 GENERALIZED HYDROGEOLOGICAL SETTING
PREPARED M.RUTULIS	SUBMITTED / APPROVED	SCALE AS SHOWN · DATE 84 07 18 · SHEET 1 OF 4 · FILE NO. 10-1-7-1227